

Questions

- 1. What are the two definitions of reading given (p. 2-3)**
 - ⊙ Reading can be defined simply as making meaning from print or, reading is a process of readers combining information from a text and their own background knowledge to build meaning.

- 2. What is the goal of reading? Fluent reading? (p. 3) Strategic reading? (p. 3)**
 - ⊙ The goal of reading is comprehension. Fluent reading is defined as the ability to read at an appropriate rate with adequate comprehension. Strategic reading is defined as the ability of the reader to use a wide variety of reading strategies to accomplish a purpose for reading.

- 3. What are three reasons to establish a reading culture? (pp. 4-5)**
 - ⊙ Much of the information available in the world comes from print, most of it in English
 - ⊙ **Reading strengthens other areas of learning**
 - ⊙ **Reading is a way to learn new information as you read content area material**

- 4. What are three approaches to reading? (pp. 5-8)**
 - ⊙ Bottom-up, Top-down, and interactive

- 5. Goodman (p. 6) believes that teachers make learning to read difficult “by breaking down whole language into bite-sized little pieces.” Do you agree? (*opinion)**

- 6. What are the four key features of a top-down reading model? (p. 7)**
 1. It is a literature-based approach (authentic books/materials are used)
 2. Readers are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary
 3. Reading is integrated with writing, with work on both being done simultaneously
 4. Emphasis is on constructing meaning and keeping the language “whole”

- 7. What are two basic approaches to teaching reading? Some examples of each? (p. 8)**
 - ⊙ Intensive: the teaching of reading skills, vocabulary, and phonological instruction
 - ⊙ Extensive: the reading of longer passages with a focus on enjoyment or learning new information

- 8. What do teachers need to provide for their students? (p. 9)**
 - ⊙ As teachers, we need to provide learners with shorter passages to explicitly teach specific reading skills, and also we need to encourage learners to read longer texts without an emphasis on testing their skills.

- 9. What combination can lead to more effective reading instruction? (p. 9)**
 - ⊙ Combining both intensive and extensive reading in the same program can help improve reading.

- 10. What are some (six) traits of reading strategies? (p. 10)**
 1. Strategies are the conscious actions that readers take to improve their reading skills
 2. Strategies may be mental but observable (notes for recalling)
 3. Strategies may be mental and unobservable (thinking about what one already knows before reading)
 4. Strategies are conscious and so show active involvement of the reader in their selection and use
 5. Strategies are a process of orchestrating more than one action to accomplish an L2 task
 6. Strategies are related and must be viewed as a process, not as a single action (over time)